

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DATLY, Per Month. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. THE SUN. New York City.

Paris-Klosque vo. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes

If our friends who favor us with manuscript publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Last Year and This Year.

In the reviews of the financial and industrial conditions of our country during the past year, published by THE EVENING SUN yesterday and to be published by THE SUN to-morrow morning. we take to ourselves just professional pride. The authoritative and comprehensive compilation of statistics and the summaries of the important events of the year should be most valuable for reference to all having a direct or merely an academic interest in economic aff ars. while the pages containing the detailed story of the year's progress in the leading lines of trade and manufacture, and the forecasts of the immediate future of business as they stand in the minds of the men best fitted to judge, will not be laid down until finished by any intelligent citizen who takes them up. We believe that the financial supplements of THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN are easily the fullest, most sensible and most interesting that have been prepared by any newspaper.

We forbear extended comment upon the information contained in these issues, referring our readers to the newspapers themselves. It is needless to say that we share fully in the confidence clearly announced there that our present prosperity is soundly based, and that the outlook for the year before us is one of radiant hope.

The Hoar Bill

duced his long-promised bill for the Association for the Advancement of now bottomiess title, corporations. As the mass of American industry is carried on in the corporate form, this bill more, as we shall proceed to show. It is necessarily an Administration bill, whether fathered by the Administration subjoined views expressed by Attorney- in 1900. General KNOX and President ROOSEVELT. respectively:

" If it be true that a State can authorize or per mit a monopoly of production within its borders because it has the power over production as such. although it indirectly affects interstate commerce. may not the United States regulate interstate commerce, over which it has exclusive control, even though it indirectly affects production, over which as such, it has no control? If Congress under its power to regulate interstate commerce may utterly destroy a combination and forfelt its property to interstate transit, as the Sherman act provides. same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from re straint."-- Mr. KNOX, at Pittsburg in October

tions, which prevent or cripple competition, fraud ulent overcapitalization, and other cytis in trust or ganizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to ' regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States' through upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein "- President ROOREVELT in his December message.

What Mr. HOAR proposes to exact from corporations at this state of the agitation is not of material importance. It suffices that he seeks to proclaim and to the Unitarian, which we print in anestablish the power of Congress to lay other column, expresses the rationalistic its hands directly upon every citizen of the United States whomsoever and for justifies the theory of the conduct of life whatsoever purpose, through the au- of those who take it. Under it they are thority of Congress to regulate inter- justified in criticising the teachings of the state commerce. To this complexion has the trust hunt come at last.

Mr. HOAR tells corporations that they must conform to his demand for pubnecessary to recapitulate here, or have and all other means of transportation. If this be sound in law and admissible in morals, then the interstate commerce clause supersedes the Constitution as a large number of people who conform body, together with all the State govern- outwardly to the Churches which proments. In a Congress, able to enforce its policies through its control of the in- Incarnation as the cornerstone of the strumentalities of commerce and of Christian religion and theology, includsimplest, and, needless to say, the most and professional teachers of theology. despotic and centralized political system | These may not flatly announce their of any existing government, barring our agreement with Dr. Savage, but it is imperial contemporary, Russia.

"The transit of the individual from State to State," said Assistant Attorney-General BECK in presenting the Government's side in the lottery cases just argued before the Supreme Court for the third time, "is interstate commerce."

To-day each State regulates its own citizens, in the matter of marriage and called orthodox. divorce or the liquor traffic or a thousand other things not mentioned in the Constitution or specifically committed by the States to the nation. All of these functions pass from the States to Congress under the Knox theory regarding and became man nineteen hundred and interstate commerce, now laid before the Senate by the venerable Mr. HOAB.

"The power to regulate interstate commerce, says Mr. Knox's assistant in the brief to which we have already referred, " being an expressed power. with no restrictions on the prohibition of interstate traffic in a given article, the purposes for which Congress may prohibit are not reviewable by the courts.

The Congress which may forbid railroads to carry "trust-made goods," secording to the plans of the new school of statesmanship, and so kill the producing corporation, may of course forbid the railroad to transport citizens whose mode of life in general it disapproves. That Congress may prohibit or

enforce its decrees by barring to the recalcitrant citizen the right to pass from State to State.

The Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR is statesman who has done honor to Massachusetta's long line of exalted defenders of liberty and justice. He has been superior to the theories that have gone to make memorable the malign agitation against successful industry of the last decade, and he has shunned and opposed them. But this scheme of his for the coercion of industry through the Federal control of transportation, gotten up under the influence of President Roose-VELT and Mr. KNOX, embodies the most revolutionary proposition of law advanced since the culmination of the arguments for secession.

New York's Quarter-Millennium.

It seems that the suggestion has been made by certain private citizens and organizations that the first establishment of municipal government in New York, in 1653, be commemorated the present year, in which will be the twohundred and fiftieth anniversary of the event, and that some sort of celebration is likely to take place.

The history of this city during that time is crowded with interesting incidents and important events, and we hope the proposed anniversary celebration will lead to its adequate treatment in suitable literary form, for we are without such a special contribution to American historical writing, meritorious as is Mrs. Lamb's history of New York in many respects.

We shall not undertake to give ever the landmarks in the progress of New York from a little Dutch settlement to the great city it has now become, except so far as to refer to the growth of the population during the last century, thus:

It will be seen that the great strides in growth have been during the last fifty years. The present indications are that New York is now taking another The Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, long stride ahead. Mr. E. L. CORTHELL. Senator from Massachusetts, has pro- in a paper read before the American regulation of trusts, or, to discard that Science, at Washington on Tuesday, estimated that in 1910 New York as now constituted will have a population of 4.953.000. This would be for the decade may be said to aim at the regulation from 1900 to 1920 nearly the percentage of all industry, of all business, and even of gain the Manhattan borough alone made in the twenty years between 1860 and 1880. Mr. CORTHELL's estimate of the population in 1920 is 6,191,250, or or not, for it is faithfully founded on the nearly twice the census enumeration

These estimates, large as they may seem, are not fanciful merely, in view of the improvements which will be completed in New York during the two decades. and will attract and make practicable the concentration of so great a population. Probably before 1920 is reached private residences will have been driven from Manhattan Island, virtually, to make way for great structures throughout its limits, in which will be concentrated vastly more people than can now be housed in that space. With multiplied means of access and improved methods of transit, the whole of the great area of Brooklyn, increased by much larger than Manhattan now contains, and the outlying districts to the northward, in Westchester, will be

densely populated. A celebration, this year, of the marvellous growth of New York since the days of PETER STUYVESANT will be a commemoration of the past at the beginning of a period which promises to be even more marvellous in the development of

The One Momentous Event.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. SAVAGE. view of JESUS; and it is a view which Gospels, as regards their applicability to the conditions of civilization in its present development. Dr. SAVAGE looks on Jesus as simply " the great radical licity and do various other things un- reformer and leader of his age," "a manly, noble, heroic figure," but a man their products barred from the railroads purely, of natural birth, and therefore

criticisable. All this is intelligible, reasonable; and unquestionably, it is the view of a very claim the dogma of the supernatural "those engaged therein," we have the | ing many nominally orthodox elergymen the only conclusion logically inferable from their more or less beclouded arguments.

Over against these avowed and unavowed Unitarians are the believers in the supernatural Virgin birth of JESUS. Nominally, at least, they include the whole membership of the Churches

Accordingly, in writing of Christmas we described it as the commemoration of the only really momentous event in the history of mankind, if that faith is justified. If Gop came down to earth two years ago, or at any date in history. and taught to men by word of mouth His will, and pointed out to them the only way of salvation, what else has ever happened which was relatively of any significance? The search to discover the meaning of existence and to unravel its problem, to find out man's chief end, I tion of the bounty on beet sugar. The and to give certitude to the course for him to pursue, was ended if there was

such an Incarnation Dr. SAVAGE, in his letter of to-day and in his letter printed last Sunday, misapprehends the point made by us. He denies the Church dogma of the Incar- ance outgo. M. Rouvien has been connation and undertakes to prove that strained to irritate large sections of the Christmas as a festival was borrowed French electorate. One of these projfrom paganism and that in the early

prescribe any act of domestic life and Church there was no common agreement of belief in the Trinity. But that, as it is now, the Church, Catholic and Protestant, rests on the dogma of the Incarnation, on the appearance of GoD on earth in the Virgin birth of JESUS as

a fact of history, is indisputable. If Christians believe in the Incarnation and in the words of JESUS as expressions of the Divine will and wiedom faith? That was our point. Are they acting as if the whole problem of man's mortal existence was solved finally by the birth of Bethlehem? In words they confess belief in the dogma of the Incarnation, but in the conduct of their lives, as expressed in the development of the civilization of Christendom, are they testifying to the sincerity and reality of a belief that Gop became man nearly two thousand years ago and in human speech taught them generally and specifically how to regulate their lives so as to conform to His will?

As Dr. SAVAGE does not believe in the Incarnation, our words, of course, are not applicable to him. He denies the miraculous conception and birth of JESUS, and regards him only as "the great radical reformer and leader of his age," with the limitations of knowledge and the fallibility inseparable from humanity. That is, he leaves the problem of existence unsolved and insoluble except so far as science shall be able to solve it. But for the believer in the dogma of the Incarnation that one event in actual history settled the whole question for the world. Is he acting as if he believed in it as he believes in the record of the coronation of King ED-WARD, for example? Does the civilization of Christendom indicate that that belief is truly in the hearts of men?

Bocks Ahead for the French Ministry.

The arrival in Paris of the persons implicated in the Humbert frauds may prove to be anything but a desirable New Year's gift for the French Ministry. The belief is current that at least one of M. Combes's principal supporters will be discredited by the judicial investigation which is now imminent. It will be remembered that the Panama affair caused the downfall of a Cabinet, and drove several conspicuous politicians out of public life. The possible outcome of the new scandal is not, however, the only thing which the present Premier and his colleagues have to dread. A combination of factions and interests is arrayed against them, and a formidable leader of the Opposition has been found in M. DOUMER, formerly Minister of Finance, subsequently Governor-General of Indo-China, and now chairman of the Budget Committee. It is M. DOUMER whom M. JAURES lately described as a possible C.ESAR, a man far better qualified than BOULANGER to direct an attack on the Republican régime.

Not only the opponents of the laws against religious congregations, but the colonial party, the beet-sugar party, the cheap-tobacco party and the freealcohol party, are likely to combine against M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU'S SUCcessor. The Ministers have struck a snag in their attempt to enforce the law against the congregations, because the act itself provides that those religious associations which have requested an authorization to remain in France cannot be by the Chamber. Many of the congre-Island, will be filled with a population gations regarded with most distrust by this flaw in the machinery of the statute. | the untold benefits which have been The petitions for authorization number nearly a thousand. Of course, the petitions can be la d all at once before the Chamber, but, according to precedent, the option of the Opposition. It is obvious that, under such conditions, the discussion would be interminable. The applied for authorization. It is by no means certain that such an amendment could be carried: the proposal of it would encounter violent resistance on the part, Moderates, and it might fail to get the votes of some Deputies who reluctantly

accepted the bill in its original form. Besides improving the machinery of the law against religious congregations, the Combes Cabinet has upon its hands the task of securing the ratification of the recent convention concluded between France and Siam. The colonial party, which has considerable strength, both inside and outside of the Chamber of Deputies, and will be headed by M. DOUMER, denounces the convention, because it surrenders the port of Chantabun, which gave France a sphere of influence in Siam proper. If the convention should be repudiated by the who, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is responsible for it, would have to resign, and his resignation would probally be followed by the collapse of the Cabinet. The friends of M. DELCASSE believe that he has a good defence on two grounds, first, that France had no right to occupy Chantabun, and, secondly, that M. DOUMER himself, when he was Governor-General of Indo-China, agreed to the evacuation of the place. This defence would, doubtless, prove effective but for the fact that the colonial party counts on the assistance, not only of the friends of the religious congregations, but also upon several groups which have not hitherto been counted among the persistent opponents of the Ministry.

These groups have taken offence at certain features of the fiscal programme put forward by M. ROUVIER, the Finance Minister. France having assented to the Brussels convention, M. ROUVIER could do no less than propose the abolimeasure, however, is naturally obnoxious to the numerous Deputies who represent provinces in which the sugar beet is cultivated on a large scale. By two other projects, each of which is regarded by him as indispensable if income is to balects tends to sholish the privilege hither-

Belgian and German frontiers, the privilege, namely, of purchasing tobacco more cheaply than it can be bought elsewhere in France: the second project aims to restrict the right of vine-growers, apple-growers and pear-growers to distil tax-free alcoholic beverages, provided these are intended solely for domestic consumption. It is obvious that the are they proceeding in a way which first privilege amounted to a confession bears witness to the reality of their that the Government could not prevent first privilege amounted to a confession | municable, he has no right to convey his the smuggling of tobacco, and that the second privilege opened the door wide to an evasion of the excise duty on distilled liquors. When we consider, however, how large are the fractions of the French people that are certain to resent the suppression or restriction of such privileges, we can estimate the gravity of the inroads likely to be made on the Ministerial forces. What renders the situation more ominous is the fact that M. ROUVIER himself, who has recovered from the eclipse which he suffered in

> ber, seems not particularly anxious to retain his seat in the Cabinet. On the whole, it seems improbable that the Combes Ministry will maintain itself in power for many months. It does not follow, however, that the Republic can fall back on M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

the Panama affair, and is now one of

the most influential men in the Cham-

The War Against Tuberculosis.

" The mills of the gods grind slowly," and the progress that the Department of Health of the city of New York is making in securing the enforcement of strict sanitary measures for the prevention of tuberculosis may well suggest the mills of the gods. But the fault is not with the Department of Health. It lies with the people and with the medical profession. If the able Medical Officer of this metropolis had received, from the beginning of his crusade against tuberculosis, the full appreciation and the hearty support of a united medical profession in this city, a much greater success would have attended his efforts to stamp out this deadliest of all human diseases, which every year places in untimely graves more victims than war.

famine, cholera, plague and typhoid fever combined. It is not a matter of surprise that an ignorant public should rise up against an innovation which at first glance might seem to be a restraint of personal liberty. but it is a matter of wonder that a profession, supposed to be liberally educated, should encourage the public in a suicidal course. Not only was this course pursued by individual members of the profession, but there was a fortunately unsuccessful effort made by the New York County Medical Society to obtain legislation which would have deprived the Department of Health of the power to deal properly with tuberculosis. This to its everlasting discredit.

It is a reduction to the absurd to resent as an invasion of personal right and liberty the efforts of the more advanced members of the medical profession to save the individual from disaster. No human being has a right to communicate either intentionally or unintentionally his physical infirmities to another. That tuberculosis is a communicable disease there is not the slightest doubt. Any person of supposed sanity who would stand up in a scientific body and quesdealt with by the Government, but only | tion this assertion would be justly classed with that group of modern Ishmas who now oppose vaccination, and would the Radicals have availed themselves of have medical science entirely deprived of derived and are still to be derived from

the humane employment of vivisection. In a recent issue of THE SUN it was shown that compulsory vaccination had they must be discussed separately at | within a few months wiped out a frightful epidemic of smallpox in the island of Porto Rico, and had brought the death rate almost to zero. This could never only way of overcoming the difficulty have been accomplished without enwould be to amend the existing law by forced vaccination, and its results in this giving the Executive power to expel as in other epidemics justify the reeven those congregations which have striction of individual liberty as applied to the public health.

Even in the limited application of the measures suggested by Dr. HERMANN M. Biggs, the present Medical Officer of not only of the Reactionists, but of the the Department of Health, as far back at 1888 there has resulted a steady decline in the death rate from tuberculosis.

In 1899 a circular setting forth the essential facts regarding the nature of tuberculosis and the methods of its transmission from one person to another, and the direction necessary to prevent the spread of this disease, was printed and circulated throughout the city by the

Health Department. In 1893 the direct though limited control of pulmonary tuberculosis by the Department of Health was again insisted upon, and the recommendations were adopted and to some extent put in force. These resolutions required all public institutions in the city to report to the Chamber of Deputies, M. DELCASSÉ, department every case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and all physicians in private practice in the city were requested to do the same. Provision was made for the free examination of expectorated matter in doubtful cases, and for the gratuitous treatment at their homes of those afflicted with tuberculosis who were too poor to employ a physician, as well as for the disinfection of bedding.

clothes and the premises. In 1897, at the recommendation of Dr Biggs, increased legal force was given to these provisions. A section was added to the sanitary code declaring pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, and requiring physicians and others to report to the department all cases coming under their observation. It also required that every person sick with this disease, and every person in attendance on any one sick with this disease, and the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries. should observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Board of Health for preventing the spread of

pulmonary tuberculosis. The Department of Health has not rigidly enforced these regulations, for the reason that it was not deemed politic, since it was this particular clause that met with so much opposition from the profession as well as the public. The absurdity of this opposition is evidently

to enjoyed by Frenchmen living near the dawning upon the minds of the misguided brethren, for while during 1894 only 4,263 cases were reported, in 1897 9,572 were reported, and in 1901 17,588 cases were sent in to the department.

It is high time that these laws should be rigorously enforced. If a human being beyond the pale of idiocy has tuberculosis he is entitled to know it. and if he knows it and knows it is commisfortune to another. Every one with tuberculosis of the lungs who expectorates on the sidewalk or street, or in any public place, distributes enough germs of this disease to infect thousands of his fellow beings. It should be just as much of an offence to spit upon the sidewalk as to spit in a street car or public conveyance, and persons with tuberculosis should be compelled to use for the reception of expectorated matter handkerchiefs of cheap cloths, which should be kept carefully guarded until destroyed by cremation

A Sign To He Heeded.

President BAER's speech before the Pennsylvania Society of this city was reported in some fulness at the time of its delivery; but we print it complete in another column of this morning's SUN, having been unable to obtain a copy earlier. While the situation it is addressed to is now far less angry than it was, the facts Mr. BAER relates and the warnings he educes from them will only

gain impressiveness from repetition. It is not too much to say that the disorders in our social organization which would have followed the circumstances Mr. BAER describes, except for the resistance of men who appreciated their sinister import, would have been more disastrous generally than was the lawlessness around the anthracite mines during the recent reign of terror in Pennsylvania.

One aspect of the speech in question deserves special consideration by the public: It is a bad sign when any citizen feels himself called upon to proclaim the principles which Mr. BAER, as trustee of others' property and rights, expounds so ably, and to protest, as he does, against their imperilment by the folly or falseheartedness of public officials.

We extract from an official statemen put forth from the White House on Friday this very gratifying passage:

" In the view of the President the relief of the In the view of the President the relief of the business interests, which are being injured soiely by the action of the lawless element of the town, is wholly secondary to the preservation of law and order and the assertion of the fundamental principals. ple that this Government will not connive at or erate wrong or outrage. "

This wholesome sentiment was expressed in the course of upholding a negro postmaster of Indianola, Miss., against the traditional prejudices of the local inhabitants. No reference is designed to the history of the last coal strike.

It must be at least fifteen years since the elevated railroad, backed strenuously by THE SUN, was endeavoring to extend its third track; but the cranks prevailed, we suppose the anti-monopoly cranks, mostly. Now the State Railroad Commissioners have solemnly directed the elevated railroad to do that thing, as a public necessity. Let us forget the past and build the track.

The Navy Department is wise in sending a third officer of flag rank to the Asiatic squadron. The Department has vibrated curiously in its treatment of this important command: it left Admiral LEWEY for months without any assistance; then it nt to him a single flag officer ET's departure the Department sent two more Roar Admirals to the Asiatic squadron, reduced the number later to two, and now has made it three again. The size of the squadron has been changed from time to time, but the command now consists of twenty-seven vessels, and in the near future will be made larger by the addition of several battleships. The officers now in command of the squadron are: Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commander in chief; Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, second in command, with station at Cavité, and Rear Admiral YATES STERLING, commanding the gunboat squadron.

We shall be surprised indeed if that wellconducted organization, the Locomotive Engineers, starts on any such reactionary policy as is illustrated by their reported opposition to "double-headers" west of the Mississippi. If invention permits one man to do the work of two then the one man must have the whole job, and only ignorance ever fails to see that the new economy soon procures a place for the second man some-

THE HOAR BILL.

Per the Coercion and Harassment of TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: It strikes

me that Mr. Hoar's anti-trust bill should be entitled "An act to put it in the power of any political party controlling the Attorney. General to fill its campaign coffers by judicious and systematic blackmail of commercial and industrial interests." The crowd that captures the Attorney-Generalship does the whole trick. The bill appoints the Attorney-General the chief inquisitor with power to make any moneyed interest come to any terms short of total confiscation of its property which he may deem expedient for the ends of the tribe of spoilsmen back of him. If Congress passes this law and the President signs it. American business enterprise will have a bad attack of heart failure. ROSWELL A BENEDICT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3. DENMARK'S AMERICAN ISLANDS.

A Suggestion That Germany is Preventing

Their sale to the United States. From the National Geographic Magazine. Germany has always wanted a naval sta the West Indies, but has been unable to obtain ne on account of the Monroe Doctrine. Some years ago Dermark offered to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, but the United States Congress did not accept. Recently another treaty was made and ratified by the United States Congress, but this time, for some unknown, mysterious reason, Denmark refused to sell. Why?

Denmark, and if by some peaceable means the kingdom of Denmark should become a State of the not have changed sovereigns, but yet the German Sees could have its station there.
Would the Monroe Decirine interfere with this The New Rich.

has put in the tray with us' Miss Peart th, they are one of those newly rich families relatives of the Diamonds, though, I

Madge—How often do you get a seat in a car?
Marjorte—Whenever it goes around a curve and
forget to hold on to the strap

VARIOUS TOPICS. The Rev. Dr. Savage Replies to a Critical of His Position.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I will pass by the somewhat lofty and supercilious assumptions of my critic in THE SUN of Tuesday, Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, and ask the attention of your readers to some plain considerations. You have not space, nor your readers' patience, for a full discussion of all the points which Mr. Woodlock has raised. must, therefore, select only two or three

but these may be so essential as by implica-tion to include all the rest.

I seem to have succeeded in arousing my critic's "amazement." An amazing thought occurs to me As a preliminary.
should like to call attention to it. It is this Mr Woodlock believes that the Almighty God of this infinite universe came specially and miraculously to this earth 1902 years ago. years. He came on purpose to save men from everlasting woe. Since that time (that is, for nearly two thousand years), this aldoing His utmost to save men; yet less than one-third part of the human race has found it out; and of those within the limits of Christendom thousands on thousands of the wisest and best do not believe it. That is, the fact is not such as to be at all convincing or clear. And still these men wish above all things to know the truth. Does such a statement know the truth. Does such a statement seem probable? If true, would it not be the most stupendous failure in history?

But now I ask your renders to consider a

few of my critic's positions.

First—He says Jesus is either the "incarnate second person of the Trinity or a fraud Christ Himself left no other alternative. Jesus is not responsible for what others said about Him. It must be proved that He claimed to be what He was not before any one is justified in suggesting the word "fraud. Where did Jesus ever say anything about any Trinity, or any persons in any Trinity, or Himself, as in any way related to any such Trinity? If there is to be any intelligent discussion of the question as to whether or not Jesus is God, at least two points must be clearly settled. First, it must be shown that the New Testament (or at least, some one or more of its writers) teaches that Jesus is God. This involves the scholarly interpretation of the texts. Second, it must be clearly shown that these New Testament writers speak on the subject with adequate authority. Neither of these points can be settled by anybody's assertion, my critic's or my own. I venture, however, to make two statements, and I challenge scholarly contradiction.

settled by anybody's assertion, my critic's or my own. I venture, however, to make two statements, and I challenge scholarly contradiction.

In the first place, Jesus nowhere claims to be God, and no person in the New Testament whose name is known, makes any such claim on His behalf.

In the second place, there is no text in the New Testament, which is authentic and whose authorship we know, which can be properly interpreted as teaching that Jesus is God.

Second—My critic is so astonished at my "misstatement" as to the opinions of the early Church fathers that he entirely omits to do anything more than to call it "wild." He offers no single fact in contradiction to what I have said. Will he tell me of one Church father of the first two centuries and a half who either taught that Jesus was God or showed that it was the belief of any considerable portion of the Church? Justin Martyr expressly says: "There is a Lord of the Lord Jesus, being His Father and God and the Cause of His existence." Tertullian testifies that when the doctrine of the Trinity was first talked of, the greater part of believers were startled as by an innovation. When Athanasius championed the dogma, Gregory Nazianzen tells us that at first he "stood alone, or with a very few "And Augustine has left on record the saving that he "was in the dark until he found the true doctrine concerning the Divine Word in a Latin translation of some Platonic writings." His light came from Plato, and not the New Testament. It was in the latter part of the fourth century that the Trinity was completed by adding the third person to the claim absurd on the face of it? This is not heretical opinion only Neander is perhaps the most famous historian of the Christian faith, as is sufficiently evident from the fact that it is expressly held forth in no one particular passage in the New Testament.

Third—I wish to make another point He says I know nothing about Him except from the Gospels. Well and good. He stands out plainly enough in the Synoptic Gospels, a manly, n

from the Gospels. Well and good he stands out plainly enough in the Synoptic Gospels, a manly, noble, heroic figure. Even traditionalists and myth-makers have not been able quite to hide Him. He was the ereat radical reformer and leader of His age. The dominant ecclesiatical hierarchy succeeded in killing Him, as a like clerical bigotry and hate have so many others since His day. The confrères of my critic have always silenced such men, whenever and wherever they have had the power. They would do so to-day if they could. For they have never shown repentance for such things, nor admitted officially that they have no richt to persecute. So, it still remains true, in the words of Lowell, that. By the licit of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track. I propose, then, to love and reverence and follow Jesus, as others will after me, until the day comes when His principles shall triumph over the suppression and perversion of His real Gospel on the part of those who cry 'Lord'. Lord, and do not the things which He says.

Fourth—One more word, and this the last. My critic wishes to know what 'modern science has to do with the question of Christ's divinity, or with relicion at all, for that matter." I not only question, I deny, his right to limit and define science nerely to suit his own purpose. Science is the accumulated, systematized and organized knowledge of the world. Whatever is real and whatever touches man can be studied and dealt with in accordance with the scientific method. The origin and nature of the Ehlle; the origin and doctrines of the Church: the authority infallibility, or riditions, legends, myths, to not only—it is our highest duty, honestly and earnestly to study and try to find out what is the truth. Traditions, legends, myths, or highlity of the Church, he of heart of the control of the same areason for being one, then he falls hack on reason as the ultimate ground of his language. H NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Plectricity From the Sun's Rays.

To the Epiton of The Sch-Sir: It is obvious enough that the scientific world, in the brilliant period of fifteen centuries before Christ, had certain means of reducing natural

forces to the service of man wholly unsus-pected by us. The carving and painting of mall slabs of fine stone in the interior of the Tombs of the Kings, after the veneering had heen attached to the walls, ought to have long are suggested an incandescent not oxygen-consuming, smoke-producing-light In a paper read by me at the Oriental Congress in Vienna I called attention to the comparatively large area outlined by the mids of Egypt These structures extend

mids of Evypt These structures extend along the left rock-bank of the Nile Valley for about sixty miles, in detached groups. But a line of these pyramids also stretched westward about forty miles.

The only common characteristic of these structures, of stone or unburned brick, square-be-sed or only rectangular, with sides sloping to a point or hipped or converging but slightly as a tower, would seem to be the presence of a chamber in the solid rock beneath them. The myriad legends preserved in Persian and Arabic tradition ought not to be lightly thrown aside as worthless. In the account of the long-lost "wonders of Egypt" by Murtadi Ibn-Gaff, the author, living in central Arabia, repeats an explicit account by Murtadi Ibn-Gaff, the author, living in ontral Arabia, repeats an explicit account of a diving-bell used to lay the foundations of the breakwater at the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, a thousand years before Alexander. He quotes with approval the toleration of all religious in the days of that Joseph, the first rich and influential Jew, for whose canal the Egyptian Government has now provided a new intake at a cost of \$3,000,000.

When, therefore, Tag Sun quotes from the Secole an invention of Signor Pansa, an encineer of Cassino, for the conversion of solar

energy into an alternating electric current, may we not hope to see the pyramids once more restored to practical, scientific use? The difference between the chamber and the surface would establish an alternating electric current. It was always said that these pyramids were covered with semething brilliant and fine as silk. The inverted pyramid of wires used by Marconi might as well be turned in the other direction. There were pyramids in Mexico, Egypt, the Soudan, and Mesopotamia. Sir william Prece says that he never doubted the possibility of putting America and England in communication by means of wireless telegraphy. Let this electrician of eminence, justiv deserved for his practical as well as theoretical knowledge, cast a glance as the pyramids and devise a scheme for their utilization.

New York, Dec. 30.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

Mrs. I day as a Spiritualist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In TWO SUN of Dec. 27 you print a letter from J. W. Peebles, M. D., copied from the San Francisco Philosophical Journal, about Mrs. Eddy as a medium, and in your issue of Dec. 20 Mr W. D. McCrackan replies to the same. I will W. D. McCrackan replies to the same. I will tell what I know regarding the matter. I have friends who have resided many years in Lynn. Mass., in whom I have absolute confidence, and they have shown me the house in that city where Mary Baker G. Eddy, then Mrs. Glover, resided, and was known as a spiritual medium and held spiritual gatherings.

Mr. McCrackan states that Mrs. Eddy repudiates spiritualism in a certain chaoter in her book. "Science and Health." This matter that Mr. Peebles and myself refer to is long before "Science and Health." was written. Mrs. Eddy herself should reply to Mr. Peebles's letter and not leave these matters to her various lieutenants throughout the country.

New York, Jan 2.

The Temptation by the Devil. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE man instructs the Rev. Dr. Savage on the subject of the temptation of Christ by the Devil. Now, will Mr. Haldeman also instruct my ignorance respecting this same tempta-

tion?

I will not ask him to locate on the map the "exceeding high mountain" wherefrom the Devil showed to Christ "all the kingdoms of the world," merely remarking that it must indeed have been an exceeding high mountain from which so extensive a view was possible. I simply desire to know by what right of possession did the Devil offer to give all these things to Christ if he would fall down and worship his tempter.

We are told in Colossians that by God "were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions or principalities; all things were created by Him and for Him." This being true, and Christ being God, or the Son of God, how could the Devil make him a gift of that which he himself had created, or to which he was at least the only heir; and how could such an offer possibly be a "temptation"?

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Dec. 30.

The Song of Pethlehem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I must dissent from the view expressed by your cor-respondent, "J. F. M." in to-day's Sun, that respondent. "J. F. M." in to-day's Sun, that through the language of the authorized version Anglo-Saxons misread the Song of Bethlehem. A layman's paraphrase of the hymn, some fifty years old, seems to me quite to follow the Vulcate or the Greek, but in these days of multitudinous fiction, when even the Victorian masters—to use a Congressional phrase—must "ask leave to print," and of strenuous life when little leisure is found for poetry. Thackeray's verses may be unfamiliar."

Who misses or who wins the prize?
Go, lose or conquer as you can:
But if you fail, or if you rise.
Be each, pray God, a gentleman.

A gentleman, or old or young:
(Bear kindly with my humble lays)
The sacred chorus first was sung
Upon the first of Christmas days.
The ahepherds heard it overhead—
The joyful angels raised it then:
Glory to heaven on high, it said.
And peace on earth to gentle men.
As fits this holy Christmas birth.
Be this good friends, our carol still—
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth.
To men of gentle will.

Your Jan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I was exceedingly thought quickened by certain of THE SUN's ricate social queries as to how the chronic re intricate social queries as to how the chronic resourceless ranage to live well in a complacent estate of nonchalant bankruptcy. They toll not neither do they spin, save haply their giddy topally to the frivolous I cannot experimentally testify; but there he also your tragic earnest fools, unpractical fools, confoundedly incapable of "getting on in the world."

If, sincerely convicted of their criminal worthess sees according to honest standards; "Pay as you go." Earn your salt." Learn to labor and it wait their alle is legion, they do solemnly go drown themselves, that same society which denounced

themselves, that same society which denounced their unmanly shiftlesaness will severely frown: what paltry cowards!

I know to my just sheme that the whole year of 1801 was a year of upp 11 bread with me, though every day of it, birring some rodless black days of thankless mopine, was a dry of genuine life, just as surely appointed for me, o live as for the sun to revolve. The tolerant family which fee me, by the bye, is conically refuted a cru side against tramps. I returned to that hot se for Christmas tramps. I returned to that hot se for Christmas tramps, resterday by distinct invitation so to do, and reviewed some favorite stroils, landscapes, immaculate evening skies withal. But even on Christmas the stars refused satisfactory temporal answers, and all that they the Berks county land scape, Schuylkill River in fine, that whole portion of cosmocuts—would indicate et all was an impalpable infallible sentiment that life is more than meat and the body than raiment yet also they compared even me, who had lived but little more gioriously than tramps, for somewhat of an eternal co-parter with Berks county landscapes—our shosts were but one!

Decreased.

POTTSTOWN, Pa. Dec. 26.

Girls' Names. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not in Topeka alone that fancy is let loose in raming ciris One of Witheim II.'s newly created Princes, the manach de Gotha atteste, has named six of his daughters. Hedda. Theca. Elma. Adda. Hyma. Hilma, Geva and Ebba. all sound old Frisian nances but sugresting problem plays and certainly no non. His other two daughters have the more familiar names. Luise and Eisa. The Prince's own name is Eduard and his only son's, Dodo. God New York, Dec. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I with half a dozen relatives, and fifty or seventy five other persons: was compelled to stand outside of the Artington station on the Eric Railroad on Thurs Arington station on the Eric Railroad on Thursday night and wait for the 8:23 train which was about twenty minutes late. The "waiting room" was locked. It was a mild night, fortunately, but that was not owing to the intervention of the railroad officials. I think this state of affairs occurs on Sunday nights too.

Is there no law in that State which can compel the keeping open of railroad stations for the comfort and safety of the travelling public.

AN INCONVENIENCED VIBITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 am pleased to see in your daily paper the question of poor gas being agitated, and do hope that the ventilation of same will bring some relief to the consumers of the Consolidated gas.

HARLEM, Jan. 2.

Mrs. J. H.

Bad Gas.

Men Blush More Than Women. From the New York Commercial.

One of the most ill-founded of all popular de

lusions is that blushing is the special characteristic of the female sex. As a matter of fact, except in the case of very young girls, men blush far mor readily than women. The well-bred woman never bhashes at all, while it is a matter of every-day experience that in the excitement of business or political discussions men's cheeks redden with very little provocation. Whatever may have been shows her emotion, not by blushing, but by turning

Socialist Welcomes Trusts. From the Indianapolis News.

It is a well-known fact that every machine tha is invented tending to displace labor, ever nov appliance that takes the burden of toil from the shoulders of human labor and places it on an in animate machine will call forth opposition from those displaced. Such is the explanation for the present popular clamor against the trusts, which in their coperative character are the greatest labor-saving institutions of this era of labor-saving WILL BARRETT.

Secretary Socialist Party, Marton County

Friend-You seem to have as many customer now as during the holidays.

Haberdasher—Why, those are fellows coming to exchange the neckties their wives bought them for Christmas.

Lasting Contempences. Cora -Are those dangerous microbes that

tound in kisses? Her Malden Aunt-They are, my den, whe: